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NEW SINO-SOVIET AGREEMENT ALLOWS JOINT CONTROL
 OF THREE SPECIAL MILITARY DISTRICTS IN CHINA

The following article, written by Lin Kuan-yang (1) [numbers in parentheses refer to appended characters], states that in February 1951 the Chinese Communists and the Soviet Union agreed on the joint control of three special military districts in China, namely, A-shan in Sinkiang, Tsingtao, and East Chekiang. The writer describes in detail the present setup of the East Chekiang Special Military District.

THREE SPECIAL MILITARY DISTRICTS

In February 1951, the Chinese Communists and the Soviet Union agreed on the so-called Supplementary Articles to the New Sino-Soviet Military Agreement which permit joint control of the three special military districts of A-shan in Sinkiang, Tsingtao, and East Chekiang.

Under the Supplementary Articles, the present political administrative setup in the three designated districts will temporarily remain as before and will not be interfered with by the Soviet Union. On the other hand, the articles stipulate that the USSR has the right to station troops; to control and use, jointly with the Chinese Communists, all military installations; and to establish military installations. They further define that the Soviet Union has the responsibility of paying the operational expenses jointly with the Chinese Communists, and of joint defense and the arming of the Chinese Communists troops stationed in the three districts. The Chinese Communists are responsible for supplying livelihood necessities of all the Soviet personnel. Each district headquarters will have a Chinese Communist commander and a deputy chief of staff, a Soviet deputy commander and a chief of staff, and an equal number of Soviet and Chinese staff workers.

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EAST CHEKIANG SPECIAL MILITARY DISTRICT**Jurisdiction and Officers**

The East Chekiang Special Military District was established in February 1951. It controls the Chou-shan islands, the vast area south of the Yung Chiang (2), east of T'ien-t'ai Shan (3), and north of T'ai-chou Wan (4). The military district headquarters was first located at Chen-hai (5), but was later moved to Ting-hai (6) on Chou-shan Island.

The commanding officer and staff of the military district headquarters are as follows:

Commander: Su Yu (7), deputy commander of the Third Field Army.

Deputy Commander: Major General Similenko [all Soviet names are Chinese approximations], chief adviser to the Third Field Army.

Chief of Staff: Major General Soyavskiy, reported to be the former deputy chief of staff of the Primorskiy Kray Military District.

Deputy Chiefs of Staff: Colonel Shalovich; and Liang Hsing (8), former chief of staff of the Ninth Army Group.

The officers of the army, navy, air, and supply departments, under the jurisdiction of the military district headquarters, are as follows:

Army Commander: Major General Shementov.

Army Deputy Commander: Chang Hung-wen (9), former deputy commander of the Ninth Army Group under Ch'en Shih-ch'u. (10)

Navy Commander: Lieutenant Commander Chiniyakov, former naval adviser to the Third Field Army.

Navy Deputy Commander: Chu Jui (11), former deputy commander of the naval headquarters attached to the Third Field Army.

Air Commander: Pukoyan, a major sent from the Port Arthur-Dairen Military District Headquarters.

Air Deputy Commander: Lin Ch'i (12), former political commissar of the Chia-mu-ssu Air Academy.

Supply Commander: A Soviet lieutenant colonel is at present holding this position. He will be replaced later by a Soviet specialist from the Soviet Military Affairs Liaison Department in China.

Supply Deputy Commander: Lu K'un (13), former deputy chief of the supply department of the Third Field Army.

The East Chekiang Special Military District is divided into the Chou-shan Military Subdistrict, Yung-nan (14) Military Subdistrict, and the San-men (15) Military Subdistrict. The Chou-shan Military Subdistrict controls the Chou-shan islands, including the Ch'eng-ssu (16) Archipelago. The Yung-nan Military Subdistrict controls Chen-hai Hsien, Yin Hsien, Feng-hua Hsien, Hsiang-shan Hsien, etc. The area under the control of the San-men Military Subdistrict is not given. The principal function of these subdistricts is to plan and execute the construction of military installations, and to control and direct the affairs of each port, harbor, and strategic area.

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The commanding officer and staff of the three subdistricts are as follows:

Chou-shan Military Subdistrict Commander: Hung Tse (17), concurrently holds the post of the commanding officer of the Twenty-fifth Army.

Deputy Commander: A Soviet colonel is designated to take this position.

Yung-nan Military Subdistrict Commander: Colonel Silochivov, concurrently adviser to the Naval General Headquarters.

Deputy Commander: P'an Yu-wen (18), former head of the staff office of the Third Army.

San-men Military Subdistrict Commander: Li Mou (19), former deputy commander of the South Kiangsu Military District.

Deputy Commander. A Soviet lieutenant colonel is slated to hold this position.

Military Strength

The main force of the Ninth Army Group is assigned to the special military district. The army group headquarters is located at Ting-hai. The Twenty-fourth Army is stationed in San-men Subdistrict, the Twenty-fifth Army in Chou-shan Subdistrict, and the Twenty-sixth Army in Yung-men Subdistrict. A division and an artillery regiment of the Eight Army Group under Sung Shih-lun (20); and a Soviet heavy artillery battalion and a small number of Soviet antiaircraft units, formerly stationed on the Ch'eng-ssu Archipelago, were transferred and placed under the direct command of the East Chekiang Special Military District Headquarters.

Two regiments of the 73d Division, and other subordinate units of the Ninth Army Group and the Twenty-fifth Army are stationed on Chou-shan Island. A marine regiment, an antiaircraft regiment, and a searchlight battalion of the Chinese Communist Navy, and a small number of Soviet "special" units are also stationed on Chou-shan islands.

Soviet heavy coast artillery units are stationed at Shen-chia-men and Ta-sha (21) on Chou-shan Island, and the coastal regions of Chen-hai Hsien, Hsiang-shan Hsien, and San-men Hsien. During June 1951, a Soviet artillery division and a Soviet marine brigade were sent from the Northeast and stationed on Chou-shan Island, Liu-huang Island, and both banks of the Hsiang-shan and San-men harbors. This Soviet artillery division has equipment which includes modernized antiaircraft artillery, heavy artillery, and heavy rocket-gun units. Recently, a Chinese Communist paratroop brigade that had been sent to Ting-hai, was moved elsewhere. In the very near future, Chinese Communist paratroopers will be flown to Chou-shan islands from Shanghai and Hangchow airfields for jumping maneuvers.

An infantry regiment and an artillery battery are stationed on each of the following islands: Chin-t'ang, Liu-huang, T'ao-hus, Chu-chia-chien, Ch'ang-tu, Tai-shan, P'u-t'o, and Ta-ch'u. An infantry battalion or company and a small unknown number of artillery units are stationed on each of the following small islands: Hsia-chih, Ma-t'ou (22), Tung-fu, Hsiu-shan, and Lo-chia (23).

The repair and expansion work on the Ting-hai and Feng-hua airfields have been completed. The runway on the Ting-hai Airfield was lengthened by one third and reconstructed with a gravel base and asphalt surface. The apron of this airfield is paved with cement, and facilities for the take-off and landing of jet planes have been provided. Two hangars were renovated to accommodate more than 20 different makes of aircraft. A control tower and a meteorological station were also constructed. The airforce headquarters of the special military district is located here. At present, the airfield has about ten Soviet and some Chinese Communist aircraft.

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Soviet submarines drop anchor regularly in the waters between the mouth of Hsiang-shan Harbor and Chou-shan Channel. At one time, there were some ten Soviet submarines anchored there. Most of the small vessels of the Chinese Communist East China Naval Fleet are anchored in Chou-shan Channel.

Harbor and Defense Work Construction

About 15 dredging vessels are now dredging in Hsiang-shan Harbor. The construction of defense installations around the harbor is progressing rapidly. The work is being done by some 20,000 civilians and military personnel recruited by the Yung-nan Military Subdistrict Headquarters and the Feng-hua Hsien and Hsiang-shan Hsien people's governments. The construction work, expected to be completed in 18 months, is in charge of the Hsiang-shan Harbor Affairs Bureau headed by Colonel Sil'chikov. The Soviets plan to construct rows of gun emplacements on the north and south ends of Liu-huang Island, at Ch'ien-ts'ang and Hsing-ch'u on both sides of the harbor entrance, and at Huang-shan and Ch'i-yen on both shores inside the harbor. The dredging of the harbor will make possible the anchorage of vessels of over 10,000 tons.

Several naval barracks will be constructed at Hsiang-shan Hsien to quarter a large number of naval personnel. The Chinese Communists are to complete the construction of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo rail extension to the harbor entrance during 1951. The Hangchow Railway Bureau is now recruiting workers to construct this extension.

Most of the permanent coastal defense installations, being constructed from Chen-hai to T'ai-chou Wan and around Chou-shan islands, have been completed. The installations consist of a series of stone fortifications with outer perimeters protected by a network of trenches which can be flooded in case of emergency. Encompassing each group of fortifications are antitank facilities and electrically charged barbed wire.

Military Training

In addition to constructing military installations, the special military district headquarters is responsible for giving amphibious operations training to the Chinese Communist troops. The entire Third Field Army was formed into amphibious combat units. Most of the training is carried out on the Chou-shan islands.

Two types of training are being pursued -- training of officers and of combat soldiers. The training of officers emphasizes operational tactics. A training corps was established at Ting-hai where officers of company level or higher and political workers of the Third Field Army are being trained under Soviet guidance. The training corps is headed by Major General Similenko. The training of combat soldiers is also carried out at Ting-hai. At present, those divisions one each from the Eight Army Group, Ninth Army Group, and Tenth Army Group under Yeh Fei (24) are being trained.

The training period of the combat soldiers lasts from 3 to 6 months. Each unit is temporarily commanded by Soviet personnel during amphibious maneuvers. Occasionally the units participate in a joint naval, air, and artillery unit landing practice. Except for wooden vessels built at the Chiang-nan Shipyard in Shanghai, the Chinese Communists lack landing craft. Many wooden or bamboo rafts are still being used as substitutes during landing practices. There are some dilapidated Soviet landing craft which the USSR obtained originally from the US under the lend-lease program.

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Control of Civilians

Prior to the establishment of the special military district, the Chinese Communists conducted an extensive campaign to eliminate special agents on each island and executed many reactionary elements. Subsequently, healthy youths on each island were conscripted into militia units. Later, the Chinese Communists made military training compulsory and the youths were forced to join the army.

Many old weak women and children were forced to leave the islands. Those elements who resisted the Chinese Communist orders were branded "reactionaries," and "heavy offenders" among them were executed while "light offenders" were sent to the mainland labor camps for "correctional education."

Important Chinese Communist and Soviet officials make periodical inspection trips to the Chou-shan islands. Kanovich, Soviet commander of the Port Arthur-Dairen Military District, visited the Chou-shan islands in May 1951. Malinskov, chief of Soviet advisers in China, and a group of army, navy, and air officers, make periodic inspection tours. Chu Te and Liu Shao-ch'i, on separate occasions, visited the islands. When Chu Te visited Ting-hai, he said to the military officers trainees: "Your future duties are very difficult and important. In the Pacific Ocean, which you now face, countless oppressed peoples are waiting for you to liberate them. To your right is Taiwan, which you must free quickly."

CHARACTERS

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. 林冠洋 | 13. 呂 墊 |
| 2. 南 江 | 14. 南 南 |
| 3. 天台山 | 15. 三 門 |
| 4. 台州湾 | 16. 崧 泗 |
| 5. 顧 海 | 17. 洪 澤 |
| 6. 定 海 | 18. 潘 友 文 |
| 7. 栗 裕 | 19. 李 榮 |
| 8. 梁 新 | 20. 宋 時 翰 |
| 9. 章 洪 開 | 21. 大 沙 |
| 10. 陳 士 渠 | 22. 馬 頭 |
| 11. 朱 瑞 | 23. 路 珏 |
| 12. 林 啟 | 24. 葉 飛 |

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